

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 5.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 19, 1856.

NO. 121.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WED-  
NESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-  
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REVISED STATUTES  
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By C. A. Wickliffe, S. Turner, & S. S. Nicholas,  
COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE:  
PROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE:  
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OF THE  
CONVENTION,  
CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT  
THE CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY,  
(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

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April 11, 1855—11.

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CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,  
AND  
LAND SURVEYOR.

Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 9-  
gandolph street, South side, between Clark and Dear-  
born streets, Chicago, Ill.  
Sept. 14, 1855—11.

J. H. HARLAN,  
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FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with J. & W. H. Harlan,  
REFER TO  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN,  
Gov. L. W. Price, &c., Frankfort, Ky.

H. V. TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.  
G. H. MONSART & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.  
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.  
July 23, 1853—by.

S. T. WALL,  
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL,  
W. & P. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,  
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Courts of Appeals,  
at rankfort.

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SHARP, SMITH & CO.,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,  
No. 89, Randolph Street,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN W. APPLEGATE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
NORTON PUBLIC, Commissioner to take Depo-  
sitions in all the Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and New York.

Office, North-East corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Jan. 11, 1856.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
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WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-  
dence, near P. Wilson's entrance on Washington street.  
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1856—11.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,

Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and  
Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

H. LAW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and  
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every  
description, quality, and price.

Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied  
at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.

April 1, 1855—11.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
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FFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street,  
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WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and  
in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW.

WILL attend to all business referred to them in  
Courts of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts  
which may be called. Their office, to give counsel  
or transact business, Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1855—by.

Office, Federal Clerk's Office, Old Bank.

Frankfort, June 8, 1856—11.

JOHN C. HERNDON,  
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Frankfort, Ky.

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and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend  
to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

Office, Federal Clerk's Office, Old Bank.

Frankfort, June 8, 1856—11.

C. PROAL,  
PREMIUM.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warehouse,  
Number Sixty-One, Third Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. G. GRAHAM, Agent.  
April 9—em.

## FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

I am now receiving my stock of FALL AND WINTER  
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, consisting  
in Overcoats, Business Pants, Business Vests,  
Dress Frocks, Shirts, Dress Pants, Under Shirts,  
Dress Vests, Drawers, Business Coats, Half Hose,  
Shirt Collars, &c., &c.

My entire stock of Clothing was got up by the celebra-  
tion of the establishment of W. T. Jennings & Co., New York,  
and is to be had in the most ADVANCED STATE AND ANNER.

Persons wishing to purchase, and all others, are invited  
to call and examine my stock.  
Sept. 26, 1855. JOHN M. TODD.

## YOUNG AMERICA



## CLOTHING EMPORIUM

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WEILER & GETZ,  
Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods,  
Hats, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Having taken the corner room in the new building  
of Mr. Bacon, have opened an entirely new stock of  
Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods,  
Hats, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

which they will sell at prices lower than ever before offered  
in this market. They invite all to give them a call, as  
they are confident of being able to please both in the  
quality and price of their goods.

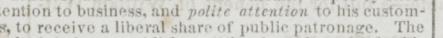
September 12, 1855.

JOHN M. TODD,  
DEALER IN  
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS,  
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., &c.,  
HODGES' BUILDING, ST. CLAIR ST.,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE proprietor having purchased none but the best  
articles, and such as he can warrant, and by strict  
attention to business, has gained a decided  
reputation, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. The  
firm of such an establishment has been long in this  
city.

April 4, 1855.

COACH FACTORY.



WALL & FINNELL,  
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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1859.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

LIEUT. GOV. HARDY

The following communication was received from the Lieutenant Governor:

To the Senate of Kentucky:

Indisposition prevents me from presiding over the Senate to day and Mr. Senator Kohlss will oblige me by taking the chair for this day.

JAMES G. HARDY.

Feb. 18, 1856.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SMITH presented the petitions of sundry citizens, praying the establishment of a post office at Mt. Sterling, under the name of the Exchange Bank of Kentucky: referred to committee on Banks.

Mr. BARLOW presented the petition of W. S. Brown, asking a change in the name of the Daniel Boone Eclectic Institute: referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. BLAIN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pulaski county in relation to the navigation of Cumberland River: referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. BULLOCK presented the petition of sundry citizens of Shelby county praying the incorporation of a Turnpike Road Company from Harrisonville to the Shelby and Frankfort Turnpike near the house of John W. Branch: referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented the petition of sundry citizens of Mason county in relation to the Tuckahoe Ridge Turnpike Road: referred to Internal Improvement.

Mr. COLLINS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Clay and Harlan counties praying a change in the law in regard to the Knox and Clay Turnpike Road Company: referred to Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. HOWELL—a bill to amend 5th Section, 8th Article, 93rd chapter of Revised Statutes, which authorizes the trial of slaves, runaways, and free Negroes: referred to Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. SILVERTOOT—*a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Hickman Circuit Court*: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HOWELL—a bill to authorize County Clerks to issue all process of the Quarterly Courts in the absence of the County Judge: referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. MATTHEWS—a bill better to define the duties of County Court Clerks: referred to Committee on County Courts.

Mr. HOGAN—a bill for the benefit of the Harrison Circuit Court Clerk: referred to a select committee.

Mr. SILVERTOOT—*a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts respecting the town of Hickman"*: referred to a select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to fix the salary of the Louisville City Court: referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. PALMER—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Washington county: referred to a select committee.

Same—*a bill to amend the act incorporating the Springfield and Bardstown Turnpike Road company*: referred to a select committee.

Mr. RIPLEY—a bill to incorporate the Louisville Lunatic Asylum: referred to Judiciary committee.

Same—*a bill to amend the law in relation to licensure*: referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. GILLISS—a bill for the benefit of Jas. Henderson Jr., of Rockcastle county: referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

GEOLICAL SURVEY.

Mr. BULLOCK from the Judiciary committee reported a bill in relation to a new road in Lewis and Fleming counties: passed.

JOSPH C. YEAGER.

The Senate here took up the special order for 10 o'clock, which was whether the Judiciary committee should be discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives for the benefit of Joseph Yeager.

[The bill appropriates \$1000 for the purpose of taking to the Supreme Court of the United States of America a case determined in the District Court of Indiana, (Judge McLean presiding) in which said Yeager was a party. Yeager is represented to have recovered a judgment in the Trimble Circuit Court against one Rowe, a citizen of the State of Indiana, for \$5000 in an action of trespass. Yeager in order to enforce this judgment instituted suit in the Federal Court of Indiana against Rowe, and upon the trial of the cause, Judge McLean is represented to have decided that the Kentucky court had no jurisdiction of the trespass aforesaid, because process was served on a boat attached to the Indiana shore, though at a place within the boundary of Kentucky at low water mark on the northwest bank of the Ohio river.]

Elijah F. Nutall of Henry county is appointed by the bill as the agent of Kentucky to prepare and superintend the appeal to the Supreme Court of U. S.]

Mr. ALLEN recited the facts which attended the institution of the aforesaid suit by Mr. Yeager, and urged the passage of the bill as of vital importance to the whole State of Kentucky. When decided, the much vexed question as to the extent of the jurisdiction of Kentucky and other States upon the Ohio river would be finally settled.

Messrs. BUCKNER and BULLOCK would cheerfully vote for the bill if they thought it would have the effect hoped for by the Senator from Henry. But believing that the interests of Kentucky would not be subserved to any extent by its passage, they felt constrained to vote against it.

Mr. ALLEN again urged the passage of the bill to a third reading. The Senate refused to so order, and the bill was rejected.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BULLOCK from the Judiciary committee reported a bill to incorporate the Paducah Gas Light Company: passed.

Also—a bill to amend the act establishing the Boston and Akin Turnpike Road Company: passed.

Mr. SILVERTOOT from same committee—a House bill supplemental to an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Mayfield: passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Harriet Lewis, a free woman of color.

The bill allows her to come into this State to live with her husband at the city of Hickman. The bill is based upon the petition of numerous citizens of Hickman, where the husband lives.]

Mr. SILVERTOOT advocated and Messrs. HOGAN, WALTON, and SMITH opposed the bill.

The question being taken upon ordering the bill to a third reading, it was rejected.

Mr. RIPLEY, from same committee—a bill to better define usury.

[The bill is lengthy, and will be published hereafter.]

Mr. RIPLEY explained the provisions of the bill and urged its passage.

Its further consideration was cut off by the bill in relation to

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The rules were here dispensed with, on motion of Mr. WADSWORTH, in order to take up the bill reported on Saturday by him, from a select committee, fixing the time of holding the various Circuit Courts in this Commonwealth.

After amending the bill in various particulars, it was passed, and, as amended reads as follows:

### A BILL REGULATING THE TIME OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Circuit Courts for the several counties in each of the thirteen circuit court judicial districts in this Commonwealth, shall commence in the counties at the times hereinafter specified, and be held at the number of judicial days allotted to each term, if the business of the court shall require it, viz:

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

In the county of Fulton, on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Hickman, on the third Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Ballard, on the first Mondays in April and October, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Lincoln, on the second Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of McCracken, on the third Mondays in April and October, and continue, each, eighteen judicial days.

In the county of Marshall, on the second Mondays in May and November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Calloway, on the fourth Mondays of May and November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Graves, on the second Mondays in June and December, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In Clinton county, on the third Monday in April and the fourth Monday in October, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Owsley, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the terms of the Estill circuit court, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Perry, on the Mondays next ensuing the terms of the Letcher circuit court, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Breathitt, on the third Mondays succeeding the terms of the Harlan circuit court, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Harlan, on the first Mondays in April and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Wayne, on the second Mondays in April and October, and continue at April term six, and at October term twelve judicial days.

In the county of Estill, on Tuesday after the fourth Mondays in May and October, and continue, each, eleven judicial days.

In the county of Russell, on the fourth Monday in April, and first Monday in November, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Casey, on the first Monday in May and the second Monday in November, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Crittenden, on the third Monday in July and fourth Monday in January, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Union, on Tuesday after the first Monday in August and the second Monday in February, and continue the first, eleven, and the second, twelve judicial days.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

In the county of Trigg, on the last Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

Leaves to bring in bills were asked, and obtained as follows:

Mr. HOWELL—a bill to amend 5th Section, 8th Article, 93rd chapter of Revised Statutes, which authorizes the trial of slaves, runaways, and free Negroes: referred to Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. SILVERTOOT—*a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Hickman Circuit Court*: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HOWELL—a bill to authorize County Clerks to issue all process of the Quarterly Courts in the absence of the County Judge: referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. MATTHEWS—a bill better to define the duties of County Court Clerks: referred to Committee on County Courts.

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Mr. PALMER—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Washington county: referred to a select committee.

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Mr. BULLOCK from the Judiciary committee reported a bill in relation to a new road in Lewis and Fleming counties: passed.

JOSPH C. YEAGER.

The Senate here took up the special order for 10 o'clock, which was whether the Judiciary committee should be discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives for the benefit of Joseph Yeager.

[In the county of Hancock, on the last Mondays in March and October, and continue, each, sixteen judicial days; also, on the second Monday in July, and continue twelve judicial days.

In the county of Daviess, on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In Carroll county, on the fourth Mondays in March and August, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In Henry county, on the first Mondays in April and September, and continue, the April term twelve, and the September term six judicial days.

In Boone county, on the third Monday in April and the second Monday in September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In Owen county, on the first Monday in May, and the second Monday in November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In Gallatin county, on the third Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in September, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In Grant county, on the fourth Mondays in May and November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In Trimble county, on the third Monday in June, and the fourth Monday in November, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In Franklin county, on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, eighteen judicial days.

In the county of Bracken, on the fourth Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Kenton, at Corbin, in the second Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, thirty judicial days.

In the county of Pendleton, on the third Mondays in June and December, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Harrison, on the first Mondays in May and November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Campbell, at the court house in Alexandria, on the fourth Mondays in May and November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Monroe, on the third Mondays in April and the fourth Monday in September, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Barren, on the fourth Mondays in April and October, and continue, each, thirty judicial days, and on the first Monday in October, and continue, each, twenty-four judicial days.

In the county of Edmonson, on the first Mondays in June and November, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Butler, on the second Mondays in June and November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Hart, on the third Mondays in June and November, and continue, each, thirty judicial days.

In the county of Nicholas, on the third Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Mason, on the first Mondays in April and October, and continue, each, thirty judicial days; and on the fourth Monday in July, and continue twenty-four judicial days.

In the county of Warren, on the second Monday in July and the first Monday in December, and continue, each, eighteen judicial days.

In the county of Meade, on the fourth Mondays in May and November, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Washington, on the second Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Powell, on the first Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Montgomery, on the second Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, twelve judicial days; also, on Tuesday after the second Monday of June and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Lewis, on the first Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, twelve judicial days; and on the second Monday in June, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Rowan, on the fourth Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Lawrence, on the first Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Franklin, on the first Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Johnson, on the first Mondays in February and August, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Bath, on the third Mondays in March and September, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Carter, on the first Mondays in April and October, and continue, each, six judicial days.

In the county of Morgan, on the first Mondays in April and October, and continue, each, twelve judicial days.

In the county of Marion, on the fourth Mondays in May

# COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1856.

Single copies of the Daily Commonwealth, put up in wrappers, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Two Cents per copy.

Single copies of the Weekly Commonwealth, containing a synopsis of each week's proceedings, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Four Cents per copy.

### Geological Survey.

So important do we consider the following remarks embodied in Dr. D. D. Owen's forthcoming Geological Report, and so pertinent to the necessity of prosecuting with vigor our geological survey of the State, in connection with the most thorough chemical examinations of our various iron ores and coal, that we have urged upon him the propriety of submitting an extract for immediate publication in our columns; and he has furnished us the following:

"A large portion of the time and energies of the geological corps have been devoted to investigations, both in the field and laboratory, of the details of the coal formations of Kentucky, with special reference to their resources in coal and iron, and their chemical constitution and adaptation to particular purposes.

"In a former report, I had occasion to direct the attention of the State to the wealth of individuals in Scotland deriving income only from 'lordships,' or revenue accruing from simple mining rights on estates underlaid by certain kinds of iron ore.

"In this connection I cite here a remarkable instance in point, showing the vast and growing importance of the coal and iron business since the introduction of the improvements in the trade within the last half century; and proving, in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner, that estimates made in the geological report relating to the intrinsic value of certain minerals in this State, are based on a sound foundation, and are not overrated.

"Between thirty and forty years ago, when the iron trade in Scotland received a fresh impetus by the introduction into the business of various improvements, and a new raw material, hitherto overlooked or considered impracticable, a family of the name of Baird owned a small farm of some thirty or forty acres, between seven or eight miles from Glasgow.

This property was underlaid by a bed of coal—the Monkland coal seam—which was worked to a very limited extent by the proprietors, and hauled by single cartloads to the Glasgow market.

"Partly from this small coal business and partly from the products of the farm the family barely made a living; finding it often difficult to make the two ends meet. So limited, indeed, was their means that the father considered the business inadequate to the support of the family so that as the two eldest sons grew to manhood he urged upon them the necessity of seeking a livelihood elsewhere in other business.

"During the excavations for the coal on the farm a kind of ironstone had been encountered and considerable quantities taken out, which lay scattered in piles at the mouth of the pit as worthless rubbish encumbering the ground.

At one of these family meetings, while counseled in regard to future prospects, it was suggested by the eldest son that perhaps they might be able to make iron profitably from some of these waste ironstones. The father, supposing the amount of capital required to commence such a business entirely beyond their limited means, thought, at first, such an enterprise out of the question. Finally, however, by uniting the whole savings of the family and effecting certain small loans the father and sons managed to erect, with the sum of £1200, an iron furnace for the production of pig iron from their black band iron stone and coal.

"The business succeeded beyond their expectations; in a few years they were not only able to pay off the borrowed capital but had laid up a surplus sufficient to erect another furnace. Soon they were able to purchase adjoining coal and iron property and lease the mining right for black band ore on other estates. This being about the time of the first successful introduction of that species of ore for making iron its real intrinsic value was, as yet, but little known; so that they were enabled to obtain mining rights for this ore at a shilling a ton, while some of their neighbors in the same business, starting later in this branch of the trade, paid 15, 16, and even as high, in some instances, as 18 shillings per ton for their mining right or lordship.

"Progressing in the business under such favorable auspices, wealth flowed in fast and they were enabled to extend their business rapidly and put into operation furnace after furnace in rapid succession, and add from time to time considerably to their mineral lands. Ultimately on their well known estate of Garthsherry, celebrated throughout Scotland, there were sixteen furnaces in blast, besides three or four more in Ayrshire.

"That Baird family are now in the annual receipt from their iron works of a clear profit of half a million of pounds sterling, or two and a half million of dollars, wielding a monarch influence beyond even the princes of the land.

Let it be forcefully impressed on the minds of my readers that this immense wealth was not amassed by speculation, but by legitimate earnings from a business producing an article of the greatest intrinsic value—a metal to which Great Britain owes, perhaps, more than to any of her other numerous manufactured products, her national greatness—and giving, at the same time, instant employment to whole towns of industrious inhabitants; the material from which all this wealth was extracted a mineral taken from the bowels of the earth, regarded for centuries as worthless.

Thus it is that Great Britain has risen to the apex of commercial prosperity; thus it is that the United States, at this very moment is paying her "golden tribute," for imported iron alone; thus it is that iron manufacturers can raise their millions with as much ease as we our thousands.

The time, however, is at hand when the mineral resources of the State shall become known, and when Kentucky, if she has the enterprise, the skill and industry, will be able to take the lead in the coal and iron trade, and direct into her coffers no small share of the thirty millions of dollars now drained from the country for such an indispensable staple product.

Again: it appears highly probable, from recent discoveries and experiments, that some of our Kentucky coals, of similar composition to the Breckinridge coal, are likely to take the lead in a most extensive manufacture, as yet in its infancy, for the production of benzole or benzine, cuprone, and lubricating oils, and a coal-wax denominated paraffin, besides several other products which the researches of science are bringing to light—a business which in time may even rival oil—such a business as the late applications of fossil fuel.

At least it is now known that coals, rich in hydro-carbons, may be made to yield large quantities of coal naphtha, which, when rectified, by repeated distillation and subsequent exposure to the alternate action of acids, alkalies and oxidizing agents, give, amongst a variety of volatile liquids, a kind of benzole of peculiar interest and value, since it appears to be so volatile that by the simple transmission of atmospheric air through this benzole, with a small admixture of alcohol, at a temperature not less than 60 deg., a beautiful illuminating gas is vaporized and carried along in the current, burning as it issues from the jet, with as much brilliancy as the purest illuminant gas, without any offensive odor whatever; illuminated in a precise ratio with the rate of consumption at the exit jet or jets, as the case may be; affording, at one moment a single light, at the next moment bursting into flame through the hundred jets of a magnificent gasolier; while the current of transmission is nicely regulated by a weight, wound up as you would the weight of a clock; requiring no expense to drooping, languor, an ungraceful rounding and inequality of the shoulders, (particularly of children and young ladies) weakness and flatness of chest, vocal debility, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia with weakness of the stomach and bowels. Also, to the varied forms of prolapsus uteri, with bearing-down sensations, or pain in the hips and back. Radical cures or ruptures and piles he effects on a new principle.

We understand that the delivery of Dr. Banning's lecture was prevented on Saturday night by some obstruction in the gas at the Capitol Hotel where by the aid of his new system of light and agreeable braces respectively, he is prepared to give auxiliary or complete relief to drooping, languor, an ungraceful rounding and inequality of the shoulders, (particularly of children and young ladies) weakness and flatness of chest, vocal debility, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia with weakness of the stomach and bowels. Also, to the varied forms of prolapsus uteri, with bearing-down sensations, or pain in the hips and back. Radical cures or ruptures and piles he effects on a new principle.

He invites special attention to his spinal, liver and hunch-back prop, by which he immediately arrests and gradually removes the posterior and lateral spinal curvatures which are stealthily coming upon and ruining so many interesting children and youth.

He tarries but a few days.

The medical profession are particularly invited to examine the adaptions.

February 7<sup>th</sup>.

**Short Credit, Prompt Payment.**

1st. Harass all accounts against my customers will be closed and settled on the first days of July and January, of each year, and if accounts are not paid at those times, interest will be charged until they are paid.

2d. No credit for small amounts. Cash will be expected from all, except those who have regular accounts.

3d. None but persons of undoubted responsibility need ask credit, as all others will be promptly refused.

Jan. 21, 1856.—J. M. MILLS.

**Pinkerton's Ague Pills.**

A certain and speedy cure for Ague and Fever, and Chills and Fever, in all stages of the disease.

The proprietor, in offering this medicine to the public, does so with the fullest confidence in its success, and it needs but a fair trial to convince any and all persons of its value as a remedy. It requires no preparation of the system in order to effect a cure; for while it is calculated to remove the disease, it is at the same time restores the general health of the system. The combination is among the simplest medicines known to the profession, and is entirely safe as a popular remedy. It has been used in a great number of cases during the last three months, by men, women, and children, and in no instance has it failed to effect a permanent cure. This gives it great superiority over the other remedies in use, for while they only arrest the disease for a time, this medicine drives it entirely from the system. Let those suffering from the disease give it a trial and they will soon add their testimony with many others in proof of its efficacy.

C. M. PINKERTON, Druggist, Oct. 24<sup>th</sup>. Frankfort, Ky.

**Frankenstein's Panorama, or Ten Years at Niagara.**

This celebrated work of colossal art will be exhibited again this (Tuesday) Evening, February 19, at

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

7½ doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Feb. 19, 1856.—Mr. T. S. PRENTISS.

**Miss Murray's Book.**

LETTERS from the United States, Cuba, and Canada: by the Hon. AMELIA M. MURRAY. Just received and for sale by

Feb. 19, 1856.—W. M. TODD.

**New Books.**

UNITED STATES, Canada, and Cuba: by the Hon. AMELIA M. MURRAY.

MEMOIRS OF S. S. PRENTISS.

ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

DREAMS AND REALITIES OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER; by the author of "ROLLING RIDGE," "THE PARISH SIDE," etc., etc.

HOME; by ANNA LELAND. For sale at

HUMPHREY EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

**Children's Shoes.**

JUST received a new supply of Children's pumps and double sole shoes at

HUMPHREY EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

Feb. 19, 1856.—HUMPHREY EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

**Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.**

MESSRS. JULIAN MUÑOZ, Bass-Baritone Vocalist; RUDOLF DE ROODER, Violinist, and H. C. SCHULTEIS, Violinist.

HAVE the honor to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they will give a

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT on Friday, the 22d of February, at

the CAPITAL HOTEL.

TIKETS 50 cents, to be had at the principal Hotels and Bookstores, and on the evening of the concert at the door.

7½ hours open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Feb. 19, 1856.—CLINTON.

**Spherotypes.**

THE NEW style of Picture taken on glass, called SPHEROTYPES, is attracting the attention of artists in all parts of the country, as it is the most

BEAUTIFUL STYLE OF PICTURE EVER YET PRODUCED.

A BISBEE, who is the inventor of the Spherotype, will be at DR. HAMBLETON'S Daguerrian Gallery during the next week, to accommodate those who wish to see the spherotypes superior to any that have heretofore been taken.

It is only necessary to see this kind of Picture to be convinced that it

**CANNOT BE EQUALLED**

by any other kind. It appears to stand out from the background with that relief never before seen in any COLORED EQUAL TO THE FINEST PAINTING.

Persons wishing to profit by this great improvement should

**CALL IMMEDIATELY,**

as Mr. B.'s engagements render it impossible for him to remain here but a short time.

Ladies and Gentlemen will confer a favor by calling to see specimens, and DR. HAMBLETON'S GALLERY, 17½ opposite the Capital Hotel.

Feb. 18, 1856.—A. BISBEE.

**Blue Grass Seed.**

FRESH and clean, and prepared in the best manner by Robert W. Scott, and for sale by

DOXON & GRAHAM.

Feb. 15—18.

**For Sale.**

I WISH to sell one or two good DWELLINGS on

Wrapping street, being one of the best locations in the city of Frankfort.

By order of the Council, G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

JOHN HALY.

Feb. 9, 1856.—J. & W.

**A thing of beauty is a joy forever.**

**American Order.**

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 65, Jan. 2, 1856.

The regular meetings of this Council are held in the upper room of the Court House on Wednesday night of each week at 7 o'clock. Members of the Legislature and other gentlemen visiting Frankfort, who are members of the American order, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Council, G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

JOHN HALY.

Feb. 9, 1856.—J. & W.

**Rockway for Sale.**

A GOOD second hand ROCKWAY will

be sold on very reasonable terms. It

can be seen and terms made known on application to

W. R. LINK.

JOHN HALY.

Feb. 13, 1856.—J. & W.

**Georgian of Negros Wanted.**

I WISH to purchase two young NEGRO MEN, stout

and of good character; also, a GIRL from twelve to

twenty years of age. Apply to the subscriber in Frank-

fort.

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## DISCLOSURE!

We are often asked why we sell FURNITURE so much cheaper than other dealers in the article. For the benefit of all we will explain. It is the impression at home and abroad that

### DOXON & GRAHAM

keep everything, and persons wishing an outfit for house-keeping, call on us and find in our store-rooms almost every article necessary for house-keeping, from a Roll-grease. Then they were FULLY SATISFIED, and, for the proceeds of profits," but from the fact that a complete outfit can be purchased at our house for house-keeping, we leave the purchaser from much trouble and small bills, we have, for the accommodation of our customers, ready-made sets of furniture rooms, and can now, and will in future be able to offer inducements to all wishing to purchase provided lowest price.

It would be an endless undertaking to furnish a complete catalog of the articles we offer for sale. In addition, we venture to call attention to a very few, as follows:

### The Chain Pump,

Decidedly the cheapest and most desirable Pump ever invented, and warranted to perform well when put up by us. We are prepared to furnish Iron and Wood carings, and Iron, Zinc, and Wood Carving at very low prices.

### Atmospheric and Suction Pump.

This description of Pump is generally well known, they perform satisfactorily in shallow wells or cisterns, but their liability to freeze renders them troublesome.

### The Suction and Force Pump.

A most powerful Pump, upon the same principles of the Atmospheric Pump, can draw water to a height of thirty-three feet, and then force it fifty or sixty feet, over leather hose; but still this pump is also liable to freeze and burst, unless the valve is opened by elevating the lever after pumping.

### Earthen Tubes,

A new invention for sewers and drains, costing only six cents per foot—easily put down and very durable; certainly the best and cheapest drain ever invented.

### A LARGE SUPPLY OF



## KENTUCKY CORN AND COB MILL.



This well known that there is great economy in crushing it or grinding the kernels, and all grain becomes fit to eat when properly broken or ground. And the only reason that mills arranged to produce these desired results have not been more generally introduced among planters and farmers, has been their complex arrangement and high cost.

In the Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill, of which the above is an accurate engraving, we claim have produced a machine at once efficient, substantial and cheap, while its arrangement is so simple that any planter or farmer can easily learn to manage it.

The selection is large and varied, containing articles of every price and pattern. Among the extracts for the planter may be found the following:

## PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

### D. R. MILLS

Has just received the most elegant and extensive assortment of FINE PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES ever brought to Frankfort. The stock consists of

Hair Brushes of every style Fine Colloquies, Extracts for the hands &c., Cloth Brushes, Extracts for favorite, Nail Brushes, Toilet Waters, Tooth Brushes, Hair Pins, Fancy Soaps, Hair Comb, Hair Pomades, Cosmetics, Smelling Salts, Tuck Comb, Dressing Boxes, Confecions, Dressing Boxes, Perfume Bottles, Pocket Comb, Seal Wax, Side Combs, Amandine, India Rubber Combs, Satchets, Hair Pin, Guitars String, Drawing Crayons, Hair Oils, Pencil Points, Pins and Needles.

The selection is large and varied, containing articles of every price and pattern. Among the extracts for the planter may be found the following:

### UPPER TEN.

A new and fashionable perfume that cannot fail to attract the eyes of their own the old plan of feeding.

We warrant these Mills to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers may use them for three days and if not satisfied, can return them and get their money.

They will grind out the flour as desired, at the rate of four bushels per hour, with one horse.

No. 1, 4 to 5 bushels per hour. Weight 350 lbs. Price \$25.00.

No. 2, 6 to 8 bushels per hour. Weight 400 lbs. Price \$30.00.

The above prices includes the complete Mill ready to pitch to without any further expense, and can be set in operation in five minutes time. For sale by

E. L. SAMUEL, Frankfort, Ky.

Nov. 25, 1855.—fr.

STRAW-CUTTER QUESTION.

MESSES J. B. FORD & CO., of the city of New Albany, in the State of Indiana, claiming to be the owners of Sandford's patent-right to manufacture what is known as Sandford's Straw-Cutter, have sold the right to manufacture to various persons who have obtained territories, and they have agreed to pay Sandford a certain sum annually for the use of his patent.

We have been satisfied that the so-called-Sandford is a fraud, and that it is void, being a palpable piracy.

The late proprietors, or those who have

instituted the suit, have

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